LECTURE.

THE CELTIC AND ANGLO-SAXON RACES. BY WM. E. ROBINSON.

Mr. Robinson read a lecture in the Peoby Course before a large audience at the Peo-sele last evening. It was received with the utmost chusiasm.

Be commenced by speaking of the American ig-

in as is Japan. It is judged by the melancholy ens of oppression and degradation which every months drift upon our shores. But in every descriment of art, literature, and accence, the Celtic ine to join in the general depreciation of this race. Mr. R. proceeded to speak of the great in every State of America, whose names blaze a splender upon every page of our history, and store origin is Irish. Then consider that every less Irishman who lands upon our shores, is at worth a thousand dollars to the country. haland is the great store house of Toil, where can drafts are never dishonored. We rely spos it for our hard workers

But our immediate object is that which has be done in this country, by all the races except the An. Saron, for which so much has been claimed.— Deland laughed at us for a long time, now she tries to cozen us into an Angio Saxonism like hers.

fice College, and quoted some statistics.

In 1866 the population of the United States was 2,000 000-7,500,000 Irish, by birth and blood; \$500,000 Germans, by birth and blood; 3,000,000 Prench, Scots, &c , by birth and blood ; 3,500,000 anglo-Saxone : 3,500,000 Negroes. If I have made my mistake here it is in allowing too much to the Ingle-Saxons
There is, said Mr. R., no such thing in the world

an Anglo Saxon race. It is the Norman who rules England. Chaucer, Shakspere, Milton and Byron one not properly Angio-Saxon. The word is used to mean Englishman. When I mention a French or Scotchman, I call him Cett. I am told I am mong : yet I am as right as they who call others Saxon, as a matter of course, who have no Savon. He is the victim of the same misgov ent as the Celt, but of those who claim to be our ers in race and refuse to like our institutions and aturalized. It is against the essence of the in despotism. (Mr. R. requested that the audi-sould not appland, as it hindered his proceed-

to be naturalized. It is against the essence of the English despotism. (Mr. R. requested that the audisce would not applaud, as it hindered his proceeding in the lecture.)

There and that I claim more than one half of the white population of the United States as Ceit. The descendants of the English are only about 3,000,000, since the address at Hamilton College, Mr. R. had seen some remarkable statistics of Massachusetts population, and one-third of the children born in lassachusetts, in 1850 were foreign. In Boston more than hall, in the same year, were Irish. Mr. R. queted these facts to show that if the United States were Anglo-Saxon to-day it would not be so to-morrow. There are more than 100,000 irish in this City. The rest are made up mainty of Germans and old Rickerbockers. The following questions have been asked in relation to my position:

Why do not the Celts make themselves felt in the United States! Why are our great men Anglo-Saxon. Why is the Anglo-Saxon allowed to impose his religion, his customs, &c. But I seny the whole. Who are these Ceits and who these Anglo-Saxons! Knox. in his races of men—and I quote him because he is called an Anglo-Saxon—says: "The Anglo-Saxon are blonded and migra ed from the Baltic. He invents nothing, has no musical ear, and bull-balting and dog-fighting are the fine arts he loves. Does this describe the American! All over the Continent the Saxon, is the clod on which tyranny tramples. The Anglo-Saxon and the Dark Ages are synonymous. The one is cause and the other effect. Left to himself, he retrogrades, and in the third or fourth generation returns te savagery. He is at this moment itembling before the Sarmatian and Ceithe races. Such is the Anglo-Saxon.

Now who is the Ceit! Noah Webster defines him as the original inhabitant of Southern and Western. the Anglo-Saxon. who is the Ceit! Noah Webster defines him

Now who is the Ceit? Noah Webster defines him atheoriginal inhabitant of Southern and Western Europe. Knox substantially agrees with aim. Made for wer, he is all in all, the strongest of men. He loves art, poetry, beauty. He is warm-hearted, a post, a dreamer—defeated at Waterloo, still he is the dominant race of the world. First he is French, then Irish, then Weish and Scot. There are but fewtratts of character forced from Knox by the truth. He gives illustrations of their books. The Celt by Voltaire's Madd of Orleans, the Saxon by Butler's Haddbras.

Notaire's Maid of Orleans, the Saxon by Butler's Hadbras.

War, says Knox, is the game of the Celt, and so it is. When did the Anglo Saxon ever produce a Napeleon, Wellington, O'Neil, Jackson or Cavaignac—all Ceits' I do not love war, I am not its laureate. Iwould rather pluck a thorn from the path of grief, then earn bloody laurels. But wars are necessary, and glory still waits upon the conqueror. What is france, but Charlemagne and Napoleon I What England, but Whitiam the Conqueror and Wellington I what America, but Washington and Jackson, Taylor and Scott!

The lecturer here justified the martial heroism of the Celt in a burst of eloquence, and gave the growing catalogue of Iriah names famous in seriy sphere of human ambition and great success, during which he was constantly interrupted by the funuitaous applause of the ancience.

He proceeded to answer the questions serially—Why do the Anglo-Saxons govern the Celt! They do not. In England it is the Celtic genius which

He proceeded to answer the quisitous seriainy. Why do the Anglo-Saxons govern the Celt! They do not. In England it is the Celtic genius which rules. The preachers, the magazine writers are limb. The English Generaie, Poets, Painters, Composers, Dramatic Authors and Actors, are all limb—as Mr. R. illustrated by quoting their names. The most elequent British-born at this moment is he who is in a penal settlement, and so through all the list. That is my reply, said Mr. R., to the question why the Celts allow Anglo-Saxons to govern them. Why, England is but the play ground of Celtic genins—unpatriotic but Celtic still.

Now why do not the Celts make more impression in the United States. Among the signers of the Declaration of independence, there were eight Irishmen, and Charles Thomson, Secretary from Pennaylvania at the time, who did more than any other to advance the signing of that instrument.—Jefferson in origin was a Celt—and from Celtic descent there were twenty signers. If we allow one-half of the signers to the Anglo Saxon, we give them too much. However, let us give all honor to all the signers. The inquiry was pursued in the same way into the frauing of the Constitution. The first Chief Justice of the United States was a Celt, and of the seven Chief Justices ame the beginning four were Celts—and the great expender of the Constitution, Daniel Webster, is a Celt. Mr. R. discussed the naval history of the United States and found Celtis plenty as blackberries in every snip. Tuning to the army, it was the same tale. The first General that feel in our Revolution was Richard Montgomery. Mr. R. waived the Celtic claim to Gen. Washington, which he yet pledged himsoft to nake good—and he preferred to leave him, peerless bear of nature, first in the love and honor of all. bost of nature, first in the love and honor of all.
Major General Benedict Arnold was an Anglo Saxon. But the others were mainly Ceits. General Scott is a Ceit. And now where are the four-Min Anglo-Saxon to oppose this array! Nor is the common soldier Ceit less true and heroic, although

common toldier Celt less true and heroic, although less known.

Way have the Celts allowed the Anglo-Saxons bimpose their laws upon them? The truth is, they lare not cone so. The constant movement of this senarty is away from the English law. The English law loves tinsel—the American wants the genuine ling. But is not the Trial by Jury Anglo-Saxon lae. It obtained in Ireland long before it was hought of in England. When Alfred the Great ran tway for abelter to Ireland, he picked up, among the notions, the Trial by Jury. They had a Paritament ireland long before they knew it in England. Why have the Celts taken the Anglo-Saxon religion! I reluct to circuss this question. No man Why have the Celts taken the Angio-Saxon religion! I reluct to discuss this question. No man has more of that article than is necessary for home consumpt on. But is it so! The Angio Saxon religion was Pagan. Is that the United States religion! Affreent the English-religion has a woman and a mail family at the head of it. America allows no with thing as this. I have no objection, of course, to a muser's being at the head of every good work, but chief rea should take back sents in the sanctuary. The claim of the Angio-Saxon language imposed then contended at length, and closed his Lecture in a billiant for despois of humerous assertion, sarcasm, a stringar for despois of humerous assertion, sarcasm,

wing extract will give unides of the style

phit of the lecture at the Celt, and so it is and tays Knox, is the game of the Celt, and so it is and tays Knox, is the game of the Celt, and so it is and to will be the celt where did the Anglo-Saron ever produce a war-ten to the celt what General has Esciand ever protoculal Hogh O'Neill, or Owen Roe O'Neill, or a Napier, or Wellington, or Jackson, or Cavaignac has been or of Irish blood. Nor do indeat events and failures in Ireland change the current of proof to haveer.

addres in Ireland change the current of proof to its erg.

In the control of the control of war, nor it me, I am no great admirer of the art of war, nor it the honor of being its subgiest. I am not one of the world make the bark-leadeds on which headile it has met and meited into alood, the only spo it became geography. I would esther plack a them bumblest heart of grief than war a laurel crown blumblest heart of grief than war a laurel crown blood of the bravest. I would rather hash one the bearen of suffering humanity than hear the it bousand blood stained victories. I would rather at thousand blood stained victories. I would rather the order with the organization are reflected. I would rather clow the me hencest abover, the invocator, the benefication, in wises path of utility and between, than delify not did ire shoughter.

word id live shoughter had were are sometions processary, and glory will for the conqueror. What is history but me lives of al. What is France but Chartermiere and Fago-Shatis England but William the Conqueror. Cour-t. Cremwell and Wellington! What is this coun-Winhington, Jackson, Sects and Taylor! he then pause for a moment, to vanionic the mili-te then pause for a moment, to vanionic the mili-

If marching into the causon's mouth, if offering a fear-less bosom as a sheath for the sword, if coolly standing the charge while the steel instrument of Bayome rips the orecoping fisch and pierceathe napitating heart, if pushing these bayonels through a hissing cloud of lead and son as and me al. into an opposing wall of quick and quiexing human dash—if these be glorious deeds, then the Irish Celt is not inglorious. If glory 'fortsteps on time's path are conquered cities and gony plans, if the maric by which glo y makes her marches are the yell of the onset and the charger of conflicting armoy, if the incense of glory's altar is the curi of the cannon's make which if of itself leady from the earth as if burdened with the door of the dying, then have Irish Celts spent no holiday tri-ding in glory's serves.

of the dying then have Irish Celts speat no holday trifing in glory's service.
Cloutarf, Ballinabwee, Benburb, the Boyne, Aughram,
and Limerick, are scenes where giver, born of patriotism,
has drawn from Irish hearts seas of blood over which hered flag floated unseen from shore or shore. The red flo tof
Irish bravery has kept time to War's death march on the
busining sands of India. The chang of Irishmen's armor,
and the shouts of their rictories, have mailtiplied themselves in the echoes of the Alps. Beneath their own green
flag they fought at Cloutarr and Benbarb, beneath the
tricolor at Cremona and Fonteror they caquesed; beneath the flery cress of St. George, from Serinaspatian to
Wa'erloo, they proved their undeserved allegiance, and
beneath that brighter and mire dearly lived flag, deepen
ing its red, stripes with their blood, and orightening
its glorious stars with their valor, they fought for its
triumph at Quebec and Yorktown at Nisaara and NewOreans, at Palo Alto and Buean Vista, at Charubusco
and Chepultepec.

There is no accept in chemistry by which Wat's deep

triumph at Quebec and Yorktown at Ningara and New-Orienns, at Palo Alto and Buean Vista, at Charubusco and Chepolitepec.

There is no secret in chemistry by which War's deep drait can be purged of I ash nlood; no perception of vocal criticism so sice as to separate from War's masic the sounds which I rish Celts have mingled in it. No history of earth's red deluge can be written upon whose c imson pages you may not read the immortality of their fame.

A nam, prejudiced against everything I rish, may stand by the tombs of Boyle, Berkeier, Swift, Sheridan, S sele and Goldsmith, and deny to I reland all claims to genins. He may have listened to this of Neil or Miss Hayes, or witnessed the living embodyments of Kean and Mackin, and deny all honor to Ireland in Music and the Drama. He may have listened to the songs of the Bards, heard Carolan's harp, or may read Annorroon in sweeter language thus the great eriginal, and drink in even "The loves of the Angels," and deny to Ireland all claims to poorry. He may pause by the ashes of Burke and Canning, and deep that ireland ever produced a Statemma. He may listen to the still living eches of Curren's Graitanie, or O'Conne P's voice, and deny to Ireland all claims to eloquence. He may stand by the rameless and unepitalned to obe of Emmet, walk heedlessly over the ashes of Tone and Fitzgera'd, or at it he solited of Australia with O'Brien, Mittchel and Meascher, and deny to Ireland the virtue of Parfatism Buth cannot—no man can-a and by arnat Clenturi, by Hegh O'Neill at Ballmabwee, by Owen Re O'Neill at Benhurb, by Sarafed at Limerick by Wayne at Stoay Print, by Jackson at New-Oriense, by Shields at Cerro Gordo and Chepuitepoe—be cannot—no man can follow Cen and Nial and Dathi over Scotia, Gaul, and the Centiment, read through the wars of Cromwell and William, through our own the villiams to grow man our follow Cen and Nial and Dathi over Scotia, Gaul, and the Centiment, read through the wars of Cromwell and William, the fiery cress, or the radiant stars and stripes float

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE INJUNCTION OF THE ART-UNION. -The argument of counsel for plaintiff was concluded a little after 12 o'clock yesterday, in Chambers Superior Court, before Judge Duer. Mr. CHARLES O'Conon rose to reply. He said: If your Honor pleases, this motion, and the several proceedings now on foot against the Art Union, require the early action of judicial authority, and I shall take leave to devote but very little time to the minor and formal questions which have been presented on this occasion, and not make any technical or formal objection to the motion now before you, which may have some tendency to develop the substantial merits of the controversy. I believe the judicial history of this matter is sufficiently set out in the affidavits that have been read, and in the defense set out by counsel. It has been set out that James Gordon Bennett, having no interest in this Union, took occasion to publish certain articles in relation to it, which were so far deemed injurious to the character of the Society that the Grand Jury indicted him for a libel. Some time ago this indictment was quashed, and by Some time ago this indictment was quashed, and by a strange decision of the Resorder, it was at the the same time held that the Art-Union was illegal. While that motion was under advisement, and before a decision had been made on the 20th of February, Bennett, by way of carrying the war more effectually into Africa, purchased from Richard M. Hoe his ticket as one of the members of the Union. Hoe had the power of seiling, and Bennett, by this, placed himself in the attitude of being as offensive a member of this institution as he possibly could; and do not know that this purchase was made, James Gordon Bennett having any apprehension that his motion would be granted. He may be led to thias so from the observations of the Judge, who gave his opinion before the motion was made, as he seemed determined to go further, after getting rid of the libel. On the 9th of March, his motion to quasa the indictment was granted, and for reasons that must be satisfactory to every lawyer, except as to the conclusion. I don't see, however, any warrant for the conclusion. That opinion was announced to the public and given to the public through the columns of The Herald. This mistitution flourished and lived in our very midat, with the approval of public law. Eminent citizens went there, and even some of the associates upon the Bench of that Judge were connected with it. This very formidable opinion, nowever, save rise immediately to active, and the learned District Attorney fell it his duty to act under the clause in the statute of 1830, which subjects offenders under such clause to a "forfeiture of all goods belonging to letteries," and gives a power to restrain any prohibit them from—

Court—Has this lipjunction, been quashed!

Mr. O'Conor—No, Sir. We therefore require your opinion the more in this case. I say the District Attorney, Mr Blunt, although he had very recently given very strong proof that he entertained no such opinion—for at the very last distribution of these a strange decision of the Recorder, it was at the

given very strong proof that he entertained no such opinion- for at the very last distribution of these prizes, Mr. Nathaniel Brunt, under the supervision of the Mayors of New York and Brookly, officiated as Cistribution of the prizes himself. (Loud lengther, I that is the first act, Haughter, I and the second is Beanti's embarkation upon the maters of litington in this Court through the \$5 which he gave to Hoe. (Laughter). If this distribution is wrong, and unlawful. It is time that it should be prevented. If not wrong, and it is shown that it exercises, as it was designed, for a benight in the contrary it should be permitted by James Gordon Beniett through his share parchased from Hoe. (Laughter.) No. but on the contrary it should be permitted to proceed. If appears by the papers that the distribution of the title of the title of the history of the paper. The contrary it should be permitted to proceed. In a contrary it should be permitted to proceed. If any opinion before Saturday next. It is extremely desirable that we should have lit, because I know opinion before Saturday next. It is extremely desirable that we should have lit, because I know opinion before Saturday next. It is extremely desirable that we should have lit, because I know other past. You happened to be among the genilemen representing the councils of this State in 1831, when these lotteries were garrotee. (Laughter.) You, with Chancellor Kent, Chef Justice Spencer, Col. Young, and others both known in equity, in common law and politics. You, among the most powerful at duble men of that day, were present.

When they found themselves opposed and met, they combatted and successfully defeated a most formilable arisy that was opposed to them; and this having occurred in the councils of the State, with when your Honor, ore in instructions of the State, with when your Honor ore in instructions of the State, with when your holds of the fact to be laid before you. Then, can be discussed to the fact the learned of the fact of the fact of the fact of t

the basis of mere reason, and upon this very same principle, this common law has never been attempted to be perverted; and I ask your Honor if any law could alter an association in the civilized world—any association encouraging a particular art, or fostering a particular science or advancing a particular religion, particularly with a view to advance the refinement and cultivation of the human family: I ask, have not all such institutions the right to make sale of their own property as they choose—where they have property, and a great deal of property? In special cases, allowed by the State, or by their own by-laws, to protect these Institutions, there may arise some questions as to right or ownership, but special cases, allowed by the State, or by their own sp-laws, to protect these Institutions, there may arise some questions as to right or ownership, but as to right to acquire the privilege of membership, no such power or provision exists in relation to any such society: James Gordon Bennett has not managed and could not so manage as to acquire a right of membership: for all his right is superseded, and it is impossible that he could. My learnest friend has attempted to argue in support of such authority as refers to sale of property. He has sought to establish common law of that kind, because he finds that some charters have not as full provisions as others, the common law, which is contended for. We find the total absence of legislation upon it at all times; and I point to the utter silence of our Courts of Record, of our judicial proceedings of any kind, where we find any instance of a man endeavoring to make himself a member contrary to the established rules and laws of such societies.

Court—Read any provision in this law proscribing members.

members.

Mr. O'Conor—I can point your attention to the Bible Societies, where some become members for twelve months and some for life. If he presents himself and forces to become a life member, he is resisted at once by the proper officer. I speak however of the general fact; and I would ask your Honor, suppose a notorious counterfeiter came do wn from the State Prisen and wanted to get in in this way, would he be allowed to come in and exercise all the privileges of membership in common with the other members connected with such a Society I it could not be for a moment contended for. Now this Society has a large number of female members, so that the names of all those ladies are published, far and near. Suppose a woman, notorious for high immoralities, was to come to the Secretary and wanted to get in, and he should refuse—and I am informed that there have been some refusals—what power could get her in I know not why some persons of a class of this kind should go to a Bible Society, and endeavor to become one of their class, by giving money, and attaching themselves in this way. Mr. O'C, here called the attention of his Honor to the amended Charter of the Society, and that section enpowering the Secretary to call meetings, which he read at length. He also read the different amended sections, and showed the analogy of the provisions of the Constitution to Bible Societies, particularly in relation to the admission of members. The efficers had authority in these admissions to exercise a sound discretion—there were no restrictions placed upon them, or that was to prevent him from setting up his power against those who would disturb the peace of their society. They entrust these duties to the proper officer, with power and authority to refuse admission for it most rarely indeed happens that any gentleman would intrude himself in any society, when his designs are to injure and not to promote the objects of such society. Now, we find that no man can subscribe without the assent of the officer, and when an individual embers.

Mr. O'Conor—I can point your attention to the Bi-

Mr. O'Conor-That has nothing to do with it. The onstitution and by laws are understood to be the principal governing power, by which we find that this is purely a personal matter. I shall not dwell, however, any longer on this point.

Court—How is it in relation to the clause if the in-

stitution was broken up!

Mr. O'Conor—There is none.

Mr. Sandford—There is Article 9 in the present Constitution.

Mr. O'Conor—There is none.

Mr. Sandford—There is Article 9 in the present Constitution.

Mr. O'Conor read the clause.

Court—If the subscription had not been paid, then a party ceases to be a member.

Mr. O'Conor—The distinction is not, if Hoe had not been a member, by not having paid the last year.

Mr. O'C. here called the attention of the Court to the fact that Mr. Bitnt had another proceeding in this case pending before the Supreme Court—a proceeding which he was carrying on against his own opinion too, but which he was called upon to take by Judge Tillou. Arguing against his own opinion of right, he can't be a very potent acvocate for Bennett's color to be a very potent acvocate for Bennett's close of the question—tlaughter)—and I don't think he will find himself justified in calling to his aid Bennett's coursel. (Renewed laughter.) The case, however, is to go to the Special Term, and i may consider myself also arguing Mr. Blunt's case here as well as my own, and this brings me to the question. "I is the Art Uniona lottery, in the full definition of the term 'gaming,' and in all its force and application under the State Constitution, because the State Constitution prohibits, and is intended to prohibit, the well-known vice of gaming. It draws the distinction in reference only to this vice, which is permicious to the community. Mr. O'C. here referred to Acts of 1821, 1833 and 1840, pointing the attention of the Court to such sectious therein as were applicable to his argument, and contending that they had reference to public gambling, and by no means could apply to such an institution as was intended to promote Science and the Arts. He then took a cursory view of the origin and early history of gambling, citing a variety of authorities in support of his position. Gambling was introduced in England so far back as 1967, and was regulated by citing a variety of authorities in support of his position. Gambing was introduced in England so far back as 1567, and was regulated by royal license. Again in the seventeenth century and in the reign of Anne, in 1709. It was protected subsequently with a riew to derive from it a tax for the support of Government, and for 100 years up to 1821 it was recognized in this State. It was before this got up for purposes of a local or personal character, and those who kept it in operation drew men to it through the glittering prizes that they saw beneath. The system was particularly demoralizing and degrading in its character, and particularly so to our legislators as well as our Legislatures. It was then abolished, but they did not inseletake to abolish it by fundamental law. Not asigle act had been passed save in reference to this public offense of gaming, and in 1834 England followed us in 1820, and in this the phrase, nascitur a socies, in point of construction is good.

ished it, and France subsequently. England followed us in 1820, and in this, the phrase, mascitur a socies, in point of construction is good.

Mr. O'C took occasion next to refer to a great variety of cases from authorities in South Carolina, in Virginia, and other parts of the Union, she wing the distinction between the statutes in relation to gambling and the present constitution of the Art Union, and went on to say, that such an institution was in operation in London—countenanced by such men as Lord Morpeth, and other eminest Englishmen. That distinguished Irish Jurisis, Lorda Piunkett, Burke, Black, Curran, Judge Pennefather, Pipot, O'Connell, Smith and others, had all constenanced this institution, as contradistinguished from gambling. An act was passed, however, in 1846, prohibiting this by the British Parliament, some opinions being opposed to its existence—the principal one being Sergeant Taifourd. He next referred to the Revised Statutes, where gamoling and raffling are defined. If the Art-Union wished to let out their windows from their establishment on some day of public procession, and that the best seat was secured by lot, the purchaser, having acquired what the law calls a usufructuary, interest, he has power to dispose of that for the time being; but then he could not claim membership. Mr. O'Conor went on to illustrate his argument by the introduction of several very appropriate references to law authorities, and would ask the opposite Mr. O'Conor west on to ilinstrate his argument by the introduction of several very appropriate references to law authorities, and would ask the opposite side if such a principle as they had contended for were the recognized law. How could a family picture be disposed of where there were six applicants. He supposed that it would be according to the law of Saucho Pansa, by cutting it into six pieces, and giving a portion to each [Loud laugater.] Mr. O'Conor continued up to 34 o'clock, when he was interrupted by the Court, in consequence of the usual time of adjournment having arrived. He will resume his remarks this (Wednesday) forenoon, at 10 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROTHER JONATHAN .-The steamship Brother Jonathan, Capt. Brown, from Chagres March 12, and San Juan de Nicaragua 15:b, at 7 P. M., arrived at this port last night On the 19th inst the B. J. experienced a heavy gale from N to N. N. E. of about 15 bours duration. Left at San Juan U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur, Commander Green-officers and crew all well. The B. J. brings 89 passengers, a list of whose names will be found under the appropriate head.

PATRICK SHORT, of Buffalo, has been appointed by the Commissioners of Emigration as their agent for that city. Mr. Short is an upight, energetic man. A better appointment could not have been made.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT-By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—George C. Laurason, Collector of the Castoms for the District of New Orleans, Louisiana, vice William Freret, removed.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A laborer named Solomen Celet, died yesterday at the New-York
Hospital from a fracture of the akult, received on
hosrd the U.S. Mail ship Kate Hunter, lying at the
foot of Pixe-st, East River, by accidently falling
through the hatchway into the hold on Monday afterpoon. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 50
pears of age. An Inquest was held upon the body.
Verdict in accordance with the above facts. CITY ITEMS.

Monday's sullen threat of snow was not fulfilled. March relented and wept all the early morning yesterday, but smiled with April sweetness by noon and through the day.

THE OPERA AT NIBLO'S .- This evening Madame Anna Thillon appears in one of the most fascinating of Auber's Operas-Le Domine Noir-or as the English bills have it, The Black Domino. It will repay the visit, were it only to hear the stately Spanish dance in the overture.

"OUR FOLKS" IN OFFICE. -At last-after violating the fundamental laws of the City, and, without a shadow of justice, right or decency, seizing upon offices legally beyond their control-the Loco Aldermen have the satisfaction of rewarding some of their faithful partisans with office. Rober Campbell, Patrick Vincent and George Dean are made Pound-masters; D. W. Clark and Pierce Delaharet, Sealers of Weigh's and Measures : Gershom Cohen and Michael Tuomey, Inspectors of Weights and Measures. We suggest that the Board next proceed to the appointment of some young man to be a Commissioner of Deeds at the expiration of the term of office of Anthony T. Gallagher, who is to be himself appointed "whenever a vacancy shall oc-

THE ALDERMEN .- This dignified and talented body concluded its March session last night Room" at the expense of the tax-ridden people Within the month they must have added some \$600 to the tax levy for 1852, mainly for hatsfull of cigars for the shiftess brood of seekers after public plunder who squat like the frogs of Egypt along every avenue in the marble Alms-House in the Park. All the items of this March bill of fare will be published as soon as the keeper of the Hall has made oath te the charges and pocketed the money which he has expended.

WELCOME RELIEF. - We are really grateful to the Board of Aldermen for relieving us from the publication of their proceedings as officially re-ported. Heretofore we have been obliged to waste columns of valuable room in recording matters of no possible interest, for a consideration that scarcely paid for type-setting. While the room thus opportunely saved will afford our readers much instructive and edifying matter, they will lose nothing of he doings of the City Hall folks. Our reporters will be there as regularly as the tea-bell, and will kee, a careful eye upon the pranks of "our folks," whether for evil or for worse. They cannot keep their deeds from the readers of The Tribune, however they may

THE PLACE TO GO .- Whoever would be pleasantly entertained to night should go to Metropolitan Hall, where thousands of the rising generation will meet in Temperance Convention, and where addresses, songs, mottoes, sentiments, &c., will edify and delight. Many of our most eminent clergymen will take part in the exercises. A gold watch will be presented to the author of the best accress, and two copies of the Bible for the best original motioes. It will be worth the price and the time to see the vast assembly of children if nothing more. We learn that a great majority of the tickets are already sold. (See advertisement for places to bus.)

MR. EMERSON'S LECTURES. - The course of Lectures in Hope Chapel by Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson will be resumed this week. The next lecture on "Culture" will be delivered on Thursday evening, and the succeeding one on "Worship" will be delivered on Saturday evening. As this will be the last opportunity of listening to the qualat, mystic sayings of the brilliant pullosophical lecturer during the present season, we presume that the occasion will attract a large audience.

STREET CLEANING .- Since the Aldermen threw into confusion all the regular arrange, ments for street-cleaning, any apparition of hose and brooms is looked upon with astonishment indeed, on the occasion of the St. Patrick parace, this astonishment was formally expressed in a rote of thanks to "Hon. James M. Bard, Alderman of the XIVth Ward, and like wise to Those Wheelan, Assistant Alderman of the same Ward, for Wheelan, Assistant Alderman of the same Ward, for their noble exertions in having Spring and Prince streets eleaned." Well, the suffering people knew they deserved the thanks; or, if any one doubts, let him take a stroll (or a wade) through any of the streets in the First, Fourth. Sixth or Fourteenth Wards, and the heaps of fifth, the lakes of dirty water, and the stenches which he will see, feel, and smell, will convince him that the Hercules who makes any improvement in such an extensive and very Augean stable deserves a public ovation.

LOOK OUT FOR PESTILENCE. - Not content with disorganising the City Inspector's Department, and rendering the proper cleaning of the almost impossible, by adopting a system at once im practicable and ridiculous, the reckless Aldermen last night ordered the Controller to stop the sup-plies for Health Wardens. Citizens who find them-selves in the midst of heaps of pestilential, festering filth, accumulated during the winter, and now invi-ting ship fever and cholers, will remember that the Aldermen have prevented its removal.

MR. PHILLIPS' LECTURE UPON FIRE AND THE FIRE-ANNIHILATOR -A very large audience assembled last evening, to listen to Mr. Phillips lecture upon the above subject and to witness his demonstrative experiments. Mr. P. presented quite different view of his invention from that which has been current in this country for many months past. We have not space to give the lecture in detail, but will glance at the leading ideas. He stated that fire, in its production and extinction, was but a chemical process and change. He showed that the most dangerous part of are was the flame-that the most dangerous part of fire was the flame—that the flame created the heat and spread the conflagration, and was the active agent in consuming a building. He then demonstrated by experiment that water has no effect upon flame—that the only way in which water could extinguish a flame was by extinguishing the searce from which the flame springs lie stated that this was difficult and often impossible to accomplish, and that it was owing to this cifficulty mainly that buildings burn down, in spite of the efforts of the firemen. He next demonstrated that the vapor from the Annihilator had a specific extinguishing effect upon flame, and that it performed its work instantaneously. He said that this vapor was not a mysterious gas about which itsule or nothing was known—but that it was mainly steem, combined with a small quantity of Carbonic Acid and Nitrogen; but the power of the combined vapor over flame was owing almost entirely to steam or vapor of water. He showed that this steam, or rather the heat used in its production, was produced by a chemical combustion, and that in this way steam is immense quantities, could be instantaneously produced. He did not claim that the Annihilator could be used in all cases without the water engines, but that, by applying it on the first discovery of the flame, it is a very easy matter to extinguish the embers. Nearly all fires, when first discovered, are confined to a single spatiment, and consist of little more than flame, no beds of coals having formed—Upon such fires the Annihilator has a peculiar advantage. If any water is required, a few paisful will be all-sufficient. The mais points of the Lecture, which were fully demonstrated, may be summed up as follows: same created the heat and spread the configration

Paret—That fame or blaze is the most dangerous part of fire, as it is owing to this, and this alone, that the building burns down.

Second—That upon flame or blaze, as such, water has absolutely no effect. This was clearly demonstrated.

strated.

That upon flame or blaze the raper of steam from the Annihilator has an instantaneous extinguishing power. This also was fully demonstrated.

tied.

It is generally admitted that the water from the engines does as much damage as the fire, but the water prevents the spread of the confingration to other buildings. Mr. P. contended that, even in large confingrations, the Annihilators were indispensable, in connection with the engines—that the Annihilators could be used at once in subdue the fixing, readering it necessary for the engines to throw only a small quantity of water to extinguish the embera. This view of the subject appears philosophical and reasonable, and it is unfortunate that those interested in the invention had not presented

interested in the invention had not presented it in this light at first,—they would thus have avoided much of the opposition which has been grayed against it. This strips the Annthi ator of

much of the mystery which has hupe about it ; butat the same time, randers it none the less valuable Let it now be put into practical use in the way

which Mr. Phillips recommends, and its capabilities will soon be tested.

All the experiments of the lecturer were clearly explained, and the sudience seemed well pleased, if not convinced. There were many distinguished extigents present, among them the U.S. Marshal, ex-Recorder Tailmadge, &c.

MONTAGUE FERRY .- In the Board of Assistants last night one Thomas Clarke offered \$1,000 more than the highest bidder for the leave of this ferry. Jucob Sharp offered \$20,000 for it. John Murphy and John Briggs offered \$10,000 for the lease. Several firms in Wall st remonstrated against maximum the terminus of the ferry at the foot of that street.

IMPROVEMENTS UP TOWN. - The Sixth av. Railroad Company have purchased 14 lots on Sixthav. and Forty-third, Forty fourth and Forty-fifth-ste on which they will erect their depot, stables, &c. The sum paid for these lots was \$30,000. Three of them are corner lots, valued at \$4 000 each. The movements of this Company have already given an impelus to improvement in the vicinity of their depot. A large hall is to be erected over the depot, one hunhundred feet in length by seventy-five in breadth, for the use of public meetings, concerts, lectures, &c. It is contemplated to have the road in operation by the 1st of July. The cars, rails, depot building, harnesses for horses, etc., are already constructed or under war.

BENEVOLENT ORDER OF UNITED INISH-MRN.-The second lecture of the Course was delivered on Monday evening, at Hope Chapel, by Col-Doheny, on the "Military History and Achieve. ments of the Irish Nation." The subject, a very broad one indeed, and affording ample scope to the eloquence of the lecturer, was done ample instice to, as was evidenced by the enthusiastic applause which greeted him during its delivery and especially at its close. He commenced with the early history at its close. He commenced with the early history of the Celtic race, and carefully followed them through the history of Rome, Gaul, Bristan and Ireland. Their career in the latter country especially he dwelled long and carefully on, and traced them through all their early history up to the days of James the Second, closing with the Ill-starred Treaty of Limerick, and the departure of the renowned Sarañeld with his twenty thousand men for France. We see it announced that on next Monday evening he will conclude the subject, taking up the thread of his discourse at the time of the landing of the Irish Brigade in France. This subject is of such absorbing interest to every Irishman that we feel satisfied he will on next Monday might be greeted with a full house.

ST Tuomes Church -We learn that Rev. Dr. Edward Neville, Rector of Christ Church, New-Orleans, has been called to St. Thomas Church in this City, and that it is highly probable the reverend gentleman will accept. He is spoken of as a very eloquent preacher.

EMIGRATION .- The fine packet-ship Manattan, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday morning brings seven hundred and seventy-three passengers

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES.—Officer Niven, of the office of the District-Attorney, yesterday returned to the City, having in custody a lawyer named Wm. S. Sherman, residing at Adams, Jefferson County, N.Y., whom he arrested on a warrant issued by the Court of General Sessions, charging him with defrauding the Hudson River Railroad Co. It appears from the affidavit on file that shortly after the collision on that road, in December last, Sherman wrote to the Company that he had sustained severe injuries in consequence thereof, and demanded of their compensation. They finally settled the matter by paying him about \$250. It is now alleged that he sustained no injuries in consequence of the collision, and that his representations to that effect were made for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the Company. The accused was taken before Justice Osborn, and held to bail in \$500 to answer the charge at Court. CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES .- Officer

A SWINDLE .- A Russian named Henry A SWINDLE.—A Russian named Henry T. Romare, residing at No. 57 Chambers-st, was yesterday arrested, charged with having defrauded Jacob Uirich, of No. 604 Fourth-st, out of a small sum of money, by selling him what purported to be a certificate of membership of the "German Mechanics Protective Association," which alleged that the holder was entitled to the weekly sum of \$7.50 during the time he should be prevented from attending to his business by sickness. The complainant now alleges that the transaction was a fraud and that no such society is in existence. The accused was taken before Justice Osbora, and held to bail in the sum of \$500 to ans wer the charge. It is supposed that more complaints of a similar nature will be preferred against him.

ARREST OF BEEF THIEVES .- The stable ARREST OF BEEF THIEVES.—The stable of Mr John Brady, residing in Thirty-sixh-st., near Tenth av., was entered on the night of the 9th last, and a cow valued at \$55 stolen therefrom. The hide of the animal was yesterday found on the premises of Smith & Hornby, bide and tailow dealers in Thiry-ninth st., near Eleventh av., who had our-chased it of James Duffy, Jr. Yester'ay Officer Forbush of the XXth Ward, arrested Duffey, Bartley, McKeon and James Duffy, Sent., who are charged with having stolen the animal. They were taken before Justice Bleakley and committed for examination. It appears that there is a large numexamination. It appears that there is a large sum-ber of cattle thieves infesting the vicinity of For-tieth-st and the Tenth and Eleventh avs., who steal and slaughter all stray cattle that come in their way; and further it is said, that they procure the carcasses of cattle which have died of disease, and sell the putrid meat to a certain dealer in Washing-ton Market. The magistrate intends investigating

SUICIDE. — David Kyle, a coal merchant, of this City, who resided with his family at the house of Mrs. Townsend, No. 29 Broadway, cut his throat, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and sied before medical aid could be procured. It appears that he went home at a late hour on Monday night, much intoricated, and was let in by his wife, who persuaded him to retire for the night; he had been in bed but a short time, when he arose and attempted to laflict violence upon the person of his wife, who, fearing he would hill her, left the room, and was absent about fitteen minutes, when she returned and found him, with his throat cut lying upon the bed. A messenger was messiately dispatched for a physician, but death ensued before his arrival. The Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death by a wound in the neck, indicted by his own hand, while in a deranged state of misd, on the morning of the 23d inst., at No. 29 Broadway." The deceased was a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, and is reported to have been wealthy. Suicipe. - David Kyle, a coal merchant,

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- John THE LATE KAILROAD ACCIDENT.—John Specce, bargage-master on the Harlem Railroad, who was injured on Thursday evening of last week, at the time of the collision near Williams Sridge, died on Moneday night at his residence, in the 4th-av., het-seen 31st and 32 sts., in consequence of the injuries received. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon, when the testimony of A onzo L. Twing, the engineer of the down train, was taken, who steled that the deceased jumped off the cars a few moments before the accident, and struck his head upon a tie. The case was adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Free -Last night, about 10 o'clock, FIRE—Last hight, about 10 o'clock, if or broke out in the large frame building in the reason No. 9 Delancy, st, opcounded by A L. Kelly as a soep manufactory, and before the flames could be subdued, nearly the entire premises, together with a large quantity of soap, were destroyed. Several frame dwelling houses in the immediate vicinity of the establishment were slightly rejured. The proprietor being absent, our reporter was anable to ascertain the loss

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.—SU-PERIOR COURT—Nos. 572. 542. 770, 63, 726, 727. 728, 813. 802. 754. 890, 891. 892, 893, 894. 897. 898, 8904, 8014. 892; 893; 894; 896, 897; 898, 899; 899; 901. 902. 903. 904. 918. 917. 918. 920, 537, 683, 706, 797, 843, 656. 810, 921 to 930 Circuit Court.—Nos. 206, 920, 256, 305, 306, 310, 311, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 321, 322, 323.

Museum .- Cherry and Fair Star, the popular and magnificent spectacle at Barnum's Museum, repeated this evening. Two delightful

[Advertisement]—Plot owners and all others interested in the Cemetery at Williamsburgh, hele in trust by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, East Circuit, of this City, are requested to neet in the Lecture Room of the Lutheran Church, Mulberry st. near Grand, (to-mor 10 a) Thursday evening, March 25, at 71 o'clock, to devise measures to arrest the sale and mutilation of the Cemetery P. S. The Trustees are also requested to attend.

[Advertisement.]—A perfect likeneas, deliney and yet bordness of feature, and inimitable coloring, make Root's Daguerrectypes, the marvel of the town. Broadway, corner of Franktin-st.

[Advertisement]-OPENING OF THE SPRING TRADE.—The exhibition of new Spring Goods still continues at Columbian Hall, No. 231 Grand at. The new stock comprises rich Capton Crape Snawis, tich black and Brocade Silks, Paris Barege, Chalife Sabiack and Brocade Silks, Paris Barege, Chalife Sa-

rege. De Laines, Paris Printed Jaconets and Lawns rege. De Laines, Paris Printed Jacobets and Lawns. Paris Ginghams and Chaubrays and other goods of the richest quaistr. Ladies desirous of asce taining the newest style of Spring Goods are invited to call and examine them. The wide-spread reputation of Columbian Hall has renewed it for the last five years the most popular place for purchasing in the City, the prices bearing naif the proportion of the largest stores in Broadway, while the quality is fully equal in every respect. Ladies, viait Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement]-The magnificent collection of Paintings now on free exhibition at store
No 376 Sreadway, opposite Keese's auction rooms,
will be sold on Friday and Saturday morning.
These sales present a rare chance to purchasers,
as the sales will be peremptory to close—there are
many pictures of rare beauty, none should fail to
visit them.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS-Tuesday, March BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—Tuesday, March 23.—Mayor Berry, President, in the Casir. The Committee on Alms House, to whom was referred the proposition to fence round the burial ground at Frathush, and to erect a house thereon as a residence for the Sexton, made a report in favor of the project, and submitted plans and specifications. The subject was referred back to the Committee to advertise for proporals. The expense is estimated at \$1.374.40. The subject of the Lunatic Asylum, in one of its various phases, was again brought up, and discussed, pending which an adjournment took place to Saturday, April 3.

JUVENILE PICKPOCKETS .- Twelve boys, JUVENILE PICKPOCKETS.—Twelve boys, the eldest, apparently not more than 16 years of age, were arrested on Monday for picking pockets while the funeral procession of the late Henry Gloson was passing up Fulton-st. Yesterday they were brought before Justice King, and Charles Varick, John Smith, and Jim Crow, were each sentenced to 30 days imprisonment in the County Jail. James Monday Sentence, Win. King, Wm. Thompson. Joseph Williams, John McDermott Remsen Bugby, Hugh McCau. 5 days imprisonment each, and John MoGrath and John Smith were released on condition of leaving Brooklyn within 5 minutes' time. They scampered to ward the ferry as fast as they could ge.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange MARCH #

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There was a pretty fair business done at the Stock Board this morning, with an upward ten dency in prices, which was continued at the Second dency in prices, which was continued at the second Board, with an active inquiry. Norwich has been especially buoyant, closing at 571, in demand, an im-provement of 1 ly cent. The decrease in rates for freight on this Road has increased rather than di-minished the earnings. The receipts of the Road thus far in March show a fair gain upon the same month last year. Reading improved 1, Harlem 1-Morris 1, Hudson River 1, New-Jersey 1, Eric 1 Long Island 1, Canton 1, &c., &c. Eric Securities had an upward tendency. The First Mortgages im-proved t. Incomes t. Convertibles t. Michigan Southern Railroad advanced I P cent. Government are firm with sales Coupon Sixes at 120. The State Stocks are all firm and in faty demand.

There has been a fair demand for Sterling for the steamer, but at the close the market was heavy, with a good supply of bills. The range is 9@91, with some bankers asking 91@10. A No. 1-France 5 20@5 184: Amsterdam 401@40); Hambur 354@35} ; Bremen 781@781.

The market is heavy for Liverpool Freights, and most of the engagements are consequently kept private. We notice 1,000 or 1,500 bales Cotton, 7 32d, about one-half compressed; 2,000 bbls. Flour, supposed 18d., 500 bbls. Resia on private terms. To London, 450 bxs. Cassia, 20s., measurement. To Antwerp, 300 bales Cotton, 1@fo.; Coffee, jc. To California there is a moderate business at previous rates.

The Books of Subscription of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, (which is a contin ern Indiana Ratiroad Company, (which is a continuation of the Michigan Southern Ratiroad,) and completing the line from Toledo to Chicago, which have been held open for subscription to the amount of \$1,250,000, are closed, the full amount being subscribed. The subscription list we have seen, and it embraces as strong a list of capitalists as can be found in any railroad in this State. The advance of Michigan Southern Railroad stock to 109, has at tracted the attention of investors to the Northern Indiana, which, after July, will be in effect the same road, and within a few days a large amount of sub-scriptions have been made, the last one of 500 shares, overrunning the amount acaded. Both these road will probably pay about 12 P cent dividends. The Southern Michigan paid 14 P cent for the curren year. The entire line to Chicago will be complete next month, and will connect on Lake Eric with a ine of first-class steamers.

The amount received at the Sub-Treasury is \$90,503 ; Paid, \$57,869 ; Balance, \$2,718,638.

The Dry Goods Trade shows considerale activity, and of the most houlthy kind, for pur chases are, with prudent limitation and credit-given with the like restriction. The present month will fully equal that of March, 1851, and makes some amends for previous backwardness. The jobbers have ceased buying from first hands except at austien, but have become very active sellers. The Southern trade is over, and proved a deficient one; but Western buyers are now coming forward in numbers, paying up back accounts, and ordering goods against the approaching opening of saviga-tion. The near-by trade is also active. The Northern trade has scarcely opened, it being the last in order Prices are very low. There is no speculative feel ing, and the market is of that quiet, steady nature as regards prices, indicative of true healt exports of domestic cottons continue large, being 14.925 packages since let January, against 4.985 in the same period of 1801. Brown Sheetings and Shirting are in limited demand. The supply is large, and prices are steady, but without any buoyancy. Blenched goods of good grades are in light stock. and firm. Other grades are abundant on the market, and at prices rather favoring buyers. Drills are firm, with a light stock and good Drille are firm, with a light stock and good demand, browns being sold previous to arrival. Onaburgs are dull, but steady. Stripes and Tieks are in moderate demand, but mostly for the better and medium grades, at low but regular prices. Printing Clothe are dull. Prints of good designs and quality are in active demand at full prices, but the market abounds with a poor and unsaiable tion of goods. Ginghams are active at uniform rates. Lawns are in moderate demand. De Laines are not in full supply, so that the demand is met at firmer rates since the late public sale of the stock of the Mancheret Campany. Cloths are in large stock-

[Continued on Fighth Page.